

these programs actually end and become mortal.

These programs have survived because, well, in part, because there is a special interests, a cottage industry has grown up, and they live off the taxpayers' largesse.

But Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress are not here to represent special interests. We are here to work for the hard working mother and father who send their tax dollars here when, instead, they would like to keep that for their own homes and their own children.

My friends from Texas and Kansas have taken this initiative to craft those legislations to set up procedures to review the bureaucracy and it is one of the top priorities of myself and the members of the Congressional Constitution Caucus to see that this legislation is put into place.

I have had the opportunity to work with Mr. TIAHRT and Mr. BRADY on this legislation to make recommendations to them. I have worked with them as well, and as members, the gentleman from Utah as well sits here on the floor as well, to make recommendations to make these programs have teeth, because you see, they are already outside organizations that are simply reviewing what the Federal Government does, looks at the efficiency. There is already those outside organizations that can tell Congress what do in a more efficient manner. We have got to make that you if we pass legislation, that these new procedures will actually have teeth and make sure that they are implemented and actually reduce the size and scope of the Federal Government.

One of the suggestions that has been incorporated into Mr. TIAHRT's bill, which I think will do well to move along and add the teeth to it, is simply to add a criteria to the legislation, one to review the duplicity and the efficiency of the Federal programs, and to see whether or not current Federal programs are constitutional; that is to say, do they meet specifics limited enumerated powers that any child in this country could find in Article I, section 8. Thus we ensure that all Federal programs have a constitutionally acceptable and not outside the intended limited size and scope of the Federal Government.

So I greatly appreciate the gentlemen from Texas and from Kansas for their work in this matter.

I also would like to take this time to thank the gentleman from Utah sitting to my right for all of his work in making sure that the American public and Congress continues their focus on the Federal Government and the Constitution and his efforts as far as bringing this attention to the public each Tuesday.

And I close, as we leave the Chambers this week to go back to our districts, as part of our district work period for Congress to encourage the American public to do what other

Members have done on this floor as well, to read the Constitution, to look to the limitations that the Founding Fathers have instilled into it.

□ 1900

And I close with this quote from Thomas Jefferson, which he stated February 15, 1791: "To take a single step beyond the boundaries specifically drawn around the powers of Congress" in the Constitution "is to take possession of a boundless field of power, no longer susceptible to any definition."

Mr. Speaker, the Founders intended that the Constitution would set those parameters, and I encourage this House to abide by them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOUSTANY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE COST OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the place of the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) in the order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, 3 years ago today, the House of Representatives issued a declaration of independence from the powerful drug lobby. A tripartisan majority, lots of Members of both the Republican and Democratic Parties and the Independent from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), a tripartisan majority in the House passed legislation giving Americans access to safe, effective, and affordable medicine imported from Canada and other allied nations. Several of us in this body have over the years, and I began doing this 7 or 8 years ago, taken seniors from our districts, and I live in northern Ohio, up through Detroit into Windsor, Ontario, to buy prescription drugs at half or a third the price that Americans pay because Canada has found a way to negotiate directly with the drug industry and bring the prices down, saving, as I said, one half, two-thirds, three-fourths of the cost for prescription drugs.

Our Congress, particularly the Republican majority, because it is so in thrall to the drug companies and so addicted to campaign contributions from the drug industry, have failed to do any of that until 3 years ago when that tripartisan majority in the House passed that legislation, giving Americans access to less expensive drugs, drugs imported from Canada and other nations that have a safe, predictable process that they are able to retail their drugs.

But Senate Majority Leader BILL FRIST has never scheduled a floor vote in the Senate. Not 3 years ago, when we passed this bill; not 2 years ago; not last year, not this year. And the American people continue to pay two and three and four times the cost of prescription drugs that we should have to pay, that the Canadians pay, that the French pay, that the Germans pay, that the Japanese or the Israelis or the Brits pay.

Every day we delay, American consumers are paying as much as five times more than consumers in these other nations are paying for the same drugs, the same packaging, the same drug maker, the same everything. Every day we delay, the skyrocketing cost of prescription drugs makes it harder for American businesses to provide health insurance for their workers. Every day we delay puts American manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage as rising drug prices drown them in health care costs. And every day we delay puts the health of American consumers at risk as they are forced to split their pills, skip their doses, and make the heart-breaking choice between medicine and food or between medicine and heat in the winter or between medicine and air conditioning on hot summer days like we have seen.

And every day we delay increases the burden on American taxpayers as drug prices drive up the cost of Medicare, drive up the cost of Medicaid, drive up the cost of other public sector health programs.

We should have sent President Bush an importation bill 3 years ago. It is not too late. We can still deliver for the American people if the Republican leadership in this House and if the Republican leadership in the Senate will commit to floor votes on importation legislation before the end of this year.

Three years is too long to wait. It is time for leadership, for a change, to stand up to the drug lobby and to take a stand for American families, for American businesses, for America as a country.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WASTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, as many here in the body know, I am an old high school history teacher. And not content simply to teach history in the classroom, I organized different programs for my students. Having worked in the State legislature, I came up with an internship program. So I took kids to the Utah legislature, where they worked for a week as we organized the program, their jobs, their housing, their supervision at night. I organized an oral history program for our school. I organized a Renaissance festival.

Tired of only kids in athletic programs getting scholarships, we raised

money for scholarships for kids who excelled in history. But it also required that not only did we put on a weekend festival but months of activity. Changing a small gym so it didn't look like a small gym, doing the costumes, writing the script, preparing and providing for a six-course meal that guaranteed there would always be leftovers.

As department chairman, I approved of all these projects, and I probably drove my fellow teachers into the ground trying to maintain all these activities. And the question you have to ask is, why did we do it? And it is a very simple answer.

Nothing ever stays static or constant. If you are not moving forward, you are moving backwards. And it is instinctive within the human being that they want to expand, do different things. Even since coming to Congress, I am doing the same thing: I have associated among the programs what I think was a very academic program of study and visiting in the Washington, D.C. area; so once again in the fall I will bring 20 to 30 kids from my district here where I will get to be the teacher again, taking them through Washington and the experience of Washington in conjunction with the closeup program.

Now, I mention that simply because what we do in our daily lives in trying to expand and grow and what I did as a teacher is the same thing government does. I do not blame bureaucrats for trying to expand their programs. That is the instinct and nature of mankind.

In the 1930s and again in the 1960s, the Federal Government expanded all sorts of programs to solve problems. Legitimate. It was good. The question that has to be asked is, what happens once those problems of 40 or 50 or 70 years ago are solved? Do we then eliminate the program or do the programs do the same thing I did as a history teacher, trying to find new things to do, more things to do as you are trying to expand the scope and responsibility of your task at hand?

And that is exactly what does happen. We never eliminate programs. We simply add to them, which is why today we have 342 economic development programs, 130 programs serving people with disabilities, 130 programs for at-risk youth, 90 programs for early childhood development, 75 programs for international education, 72 programs dedicated to assuring safe water, 50 programs for homeless assistance, 45 Federal agencies conducting Federal criminal investigations, 40 separate employment and training programs, 28 rural development programs, 27 teen pregnancy programs, 26 K-12 grant programs, 23 agencies providing aid to former Soviet republics, 19 programs fighting substance abuse, 17 rural water and wastewater programs, 17 trade agencies monitoring 400 international trade agreements, 12 food safety programs, 11 principal statistics agencies, and four overlapping land management agencies.

Why do we do that? Simply because that is the nature of the beast. How do we solve that? Well, we review those. A Federal review, according to one report from the Heritage Foundation, found that 38 percent of all the programs that are run by the Federal Government fail to meet their core needs, the reason for which they are in existence.

So how do we solve that? How do we review that? How do we do that in a safe and fair manner? Well, we had the experience going through the BRAC process of trying to come up with independent agencies, taking the politics out of the issue, and looking at some kind of clear, concise criteria and evaluating where we were and what we should do and need in the future.

Representative TIAHRT and Representative BRADY have introduced legislation to advance that same process with Federal programs. And so they will look at those programs in bills that will be before the House later this week with four specific recommendations or four specific parts which will make them effective:

Number one, they are bipartisan programs that will try to take political wrangling out of the equation. Number two, they will look at every program with a clear and concise criteria, including the constitutionality of that program in the first place. Number three, they will review all programs. And, number four, they will have a legislative process which will expedite the process of review and consideration.

Now, once again I do not blame the Federal Government or the bureaucracy of the Federal Government for its ability to expand. That I think is common. That is native practice. What we have to do as a Congress is realize if we do not like that expansion, it is our responsibility to make sure that that expansion is put in check. And these two bills are a perfect way of doing it.

IRAQ WAR POWERS REPEAL ACT OF 2006

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, 2002, despite the objections of 133 Members, myself included, this body, the House of Representatives, voted to give the President of the United States the authority to launch a preemptive strike against Iraq.

If we had the information on that day that we have now, I wonder how many votes the war resolution would have garnered. If we had known that Saddam Hussein had no weapons of mass destruction; if we had known that the President was hell bent on going to war no matter what, regardless of the intelligence, with or without the U.N.'s blessing; if we had known that we would have still been occupying Iraq nearly 4 years later; if we had known that our occupation would give rise to a violent insurgency, sectarian strife,

and all-out civil war; if we had known that the cost of this war would approach \$5 trillion; if we had known that more than 2,550 brave Americans would never come home and thousands upon thousands of Iraqi civilians would be killed for the sake of their so-called liberation; if we had known of the atrocities and constitutional desecrations that would be committed in the name of war, from Abu Ghraib to domestic spying to Guantanamo Bay.

Along with many of my colleagues, I raised these concerns at the time. We were vocal critics of the war before we even knew what a debacle it would become. But our objections were ignored and our voices drowned out by a steady drumbeat of misinformation coming from the administration and its allies. They raised the specter of a mushroom cloud in the chilling and disingenuous words of Condoleezza Rice. They insisted that the Iraqi people would greet us as liberators. They claimed that the war would be a cakewalk, with minimal cost of lives and taxpayer dollars. They assured us that the Iraq invasion would spread freedom and democracy throughout the Middle East, an assertion that has been proven tragically wrong by the recent hostilities between Israel and Lebanon. Anyone who disagreed with this view of the Iraq occupation had his or her loyalty of America called into question.

Today the American people know the truth, that those of us who seemed like lonely dissenters were right all along. The American people agree that it is time to find a way out of Iraq, to end this occupation, because they know you cannot win an occupation.

Our troops have been put in an impossible position without the proper training or equipment. They are being asked to carry out an open-ended occupation of a country wracked with centuries-old religious conflict and few democratic conditions on which to fall back. Moreover, this occupation has no legitimacy whatsoever, having never been authorized or ratified by the United States Congress.

So today I introduced the Iraq War Powers Repeal Act of 2006. It would reverse the fateful decision of nearly 4 years ago and allow Congress to reassert its constitutional authority on matters of war and peace. It would strip from the President the powers he has shamelessly abused. From there we can and we must end this occupation, while using diplomacy, humanitarian and peacekeeping tools to help Iraq achieve long-term security and stability. But we must return Iraq to the Iraqis and return our brave soldiers to their families here at home, who anxiously await their return.

□ 1915

GRAVE CONCERNS ABOUT IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOUSTANY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New